TL3084

# East Timor Human Rights Centre

# *CONTINUING HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN EAST TIMOR*

## SUMMARY REPORT
## of Human Rights Violations in East Timor
## January to September 1996

**16 October 1996 Ref: SR1/96**

## INTRODUCTION

> *"East Timor is an occupied country. There is no rule of law, no court of appeal, no freedom. Power is in the hands of extra-judicial bodies who control life and liberty at will."*
>
> -a visitor to East Timor, 1996.

This is the view of every independent person who visits East Timor. It is confirmed by rapporteurs from the UN Commission on Human Rights, the human rights reports of the US State Department, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch Asia, Indonesia's National Commission on Human Rights and it is known to all foreign embassies who maintain a watching brief, despite Indonesian attempts to keep its rule in East Timor out of view.

It requires a special effort of imagination for people in democratic societies to comprehend what life is like in East Timor - knowing what you say may be reported, wondering who is an informer, whether your letters will be opened, if some-one is listening to your telephone conversations, fearful of speaking to foreigners, aware of beatings, torture and disappearances, and knowing there is no court of appeal or independent legal aid. It is also beyond comprehension that Indonesian authorities would desecrate a church to set the people of one religion against those of another.

This is the atmosphere that the people of East Timor have lived in for more than twenty years. For some, this is all their lives. The public service in East Timor is dominated by non-East Timorese and Indonesian immigration has continued, marginalising the East Timorese and limiting their employment opportunities. Land acquisition has also continued, undermining the strong connection of the East Timorese people with their land. Many young East Timorese have attempted to escape through foreign embassies in Jakarta, risking their lives and abandoning hope of ever seeing their families and homeland again. That so many East Timorese are fleeing is a measure of the desperation and defiance of the younger generation.

**East Timor Human Rights Centre Inc.**
124 Napier Street, Fitzroy 3065. PO Box 1413, Collingwood 3066, Australia.
Telephone: +61 03 9415 8225 Fax: +61 03 9416 2746 E-mail: etchrmel@peg.apc.org
**Chair: Bishop Hilton Deakin Director: Ms Maria Brett**

Human Rights Watch Asia recently expressed concern about "the emergence of religious and ethnic violence...that has been prompted by the Indonesian government's failure to resolve - and in some cases its efforts to actively exacerbate - underlying social, political and economic conflicts."[1] Concern was also expressed about the high level of militarization that "goes against common wisdom that the Indonesian government is steadily reducing its military forces in East Timor."[2] The military is systematically training East Timorese youths to take part in armed and unarmed military activities, a move which seems to be designed to increase tensions among the East Timorese themselves.[3] Estimates of Indonesian troops in East Timor range from 17,000 to 35,000 but exact numbers are difficult to determine. One information source has said that the Indonesian military are moving around in small units: "every village has one or two military".[4]

The US Department of State[5] reported that in practice, legal precautions in the Indonesian Criminal Code (KUHP) are both inadequate and widely ignored, and Indonesian security forces continue to employ torture and other forms of mistreatment in East Timor. Provisions of the Criminal Code prohibiting arbitrary arrest without warrant and arbitrary detention are routinely violated. Authorities continue to make arrests without warrants and detain people for short periods without bringing charges, requiring them to then report regularly to authorities.

The Indonesian National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM) has set up an office in Dili, but concerns have been expressed about its ability to function effectively. It is located across from the road from the district military headquarters (KODIM), discouraging East Timorese from approaching the Commission, and is staffed by a former prosecutor from Flores (who does not speak Tetum, the Timorese language) and other staff who are former local government employees.[6]

In a 1996 report, Amnesty International noted that "the presence of Komnas HAM is frequently highlighted by the Indonesian and other governments as evidence of an improvement in the human rights situation in East Timor."[7] It acknowledged that "the creation of the National Commission was a welcome step and that it has contributed in some way to ensuring that a limited number of violations of human rights are brought to public attention."[8] However, Amnesty International also noted that Komnas HAM's "presence is in no way evidence of the fact that full and impartial investigations into allegations of human rights violations are systematically conducted.....Any contribution that the National Commission can make in promoting and protecting human rights is undermined by the continuing failure of the government to act on the findings of the National Commission."[9] Finally, Amnesty International expressed concern that Komnas HAM's working methods and powers fall short of international standards for national human rights institutions, rendering their findings less than complete.[10]

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[1] Testimony before the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee, 18 September 1996

[2] Ibid

[3] Ibid

[4] Confidential source

[5] Indonesian Human Rights Practices 1995, US Department of State, March 1996

[6] HRW Asia testimony before the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee, 18 September 1996

[7] Amnesty International Report "Indonesia and East Timor When Will the Commission Take Action...?", February 1996

[8] Ibid

[9] Ibid

[10] Ibid

These concerns about the ability of Komnas HAM to function effectively are shared by the East Timor Human Rights Centre.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations is charged with finding a just, comprehensive and internationally acceptable settlement to the East Timor dispute. Meetings of Portuguese and Indonesian Foreign Ministers were held in January and July, 1996. Human rights violations were discussed but according to Amnesty International, the root causes of violations remain unaddressed. It reported that "arbitrary arrests, torture, disappearances, extra-judicial killings, the imprisonment of prisoners of conscience and unfair trials have continued. There is particular concern that authorities may be using disturbances as a pretext to arrest people involved in peaceful pro-independence activities."[11]

Confidence-building measures resulting from these meetings include the All-Inclusive Intra-Timorese Dialogues, bringing together East Timorese from within and outside East Timor. Despite these developments, and the obvious need for international scrutiny, the Indonesian Government has continued to refuse to invite the United Nations Human Rights Commission to have a permanent presence in East Timor.

## EAST TIMOR HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRE (ETHRC) SUMMARY REPORT

This report focuses on the main violations of civil and political rights which have emerged in the period January to September 1996. The full spectrum of human rights including social, economic and cultural rights is not considered in depth but will be the subject of future ETHRC reports.

A. Large numbers of East Timorese are attempting to leave East Timor, either by boat to Australia or by seeking refuge in western embassies in Jakarta.
B. Extra-judicial executions have continued, some of which have not been investigated by Indonesian authorities.
C. There has been a high level of arbitrary arrests, particularly of young East Timorese, and systematic torture of those arrested.
D. Riots in Baucau, which are believed to have been provoked by an Indonesian soldier insulting the Catholics religion, resulted in the arrest of approximately 165 East Timorese, many injured and up to 3 East Timorese killed. Unwarranted use of force may have been used, however, the riots still have not been investigated by the Indonesian authorities.
E. Unfair trials led to East Timorese being convicted to terms of imprisonment.
F. Unrest in prisons led to the death of one East Timorese and many others injured.
G. There is an atmosphere of fear with people being regularly subjected to intimidation, beatings, rape and other acts of repression by the Indonesian authorities.

The 1996 violations follow the numerous violations which occurred in 1995 which the US State Department described as one of the worst years for violations in East Timor. The ETHRC believes that there has been no improvement in 1996 and that serious and systematic abuses of fundamental rights continue.

[11] Amnesty International media release, 23 July 1996

## A/ EAST TIMORESE FLEE

### Boat people

On 20 January, 1996, 25 East Timorese youths, including 5 women, were arrested attempting to flee by boat from Baucau to Darwin. According to an eye-witness report, some of those arrested were taken to Dili by the Indonesian military. They were tied up and showed signs of torture.[12] Amnesty International expressed concern that the group appeared to have been arbitrarily detained.[13]

In November 1995, another attempt to flee to Australia by boat was also unsuccessful, resulting in the arrest by military authorities of 27 East Timorese.[14] Five of those arrested were sentenced on 17 April 1996 to unlawfully taking control of a boat from its captain. Amnesty International reported that their trials may not have conformed with international standards for fair trials.[15]

The attempts to escape by boat reflect the degree of desperation and the courage of those involved. Ali Alatas has stated that "East Timorese people are free to go if they don't want to stay,"[16] however, the authorities continue to arrest those who attempt to leave.

### Seeking refuge in Embassies

Foreign embassies have traditionally been places of refuge for people wishing to escape persecution, although asylum seekers have not always been granted asylum. Between 1993 and 1995, 191 East Timorese sought asylum in western embassies in Jakarta.[17] Foreign embassies have gone to extraordinary lengths to prevent East Timorese seeking refuge and embarrassing the Indonesian government, increasing the presence of Indonesian security forces outside the embassies and erecting barbed wire on fences.

In 1996, up to 96 East Timorese sought asylum in embassies in Jakarta. In total, 50 of those who sought political asylum have left for Portugal. There were some serious allegations of mistreatment of some asylum seekers in embassies and 25 were arrested or questioned after their asylum bids.

- 10 January - 2 East Timorese women entered the Australian Embassy seeking asylum in Australia. They decided to accept an offer of asylum from Portugal. It was alleged that while in the Australian Embassy they were mistreated by the Australian staff and forced to drink from a toilet to quench their thirst,[18] however, these reports were denied by a representative of Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.[19]
- 12 January - 7 East Timorese were arrested in front of the Japanese Embassy. It is believed they were suspected of attempting to enter the Embassy to seek asylum.[20]

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[12] ETCHRIET Urgent Action Appeal no 4, 26 January 1996. See Appendix A for names of the detainees.

[13] Amnesty International, ASA 21/09/96, 1 February 1996

[14] ETCHRIET Report, 21 November 1995

[15] Amnesty International ASA 21/26/95, 8 May 1996

[16] Northern Territory News, 25 January 1996

[17] Reuter, 29 January 1996

[18] AAP, 23 January 1996

[19] Ibid

[20] Amnesty International ASA 21/6/96, 18 January 1996

- 12 January - 8 East Timorese were arrested in Grogol, West Jakarta. 5 of them are believed to have attempted an asylum bid at the Bulgarian Embassy on 6 January.[21]
- 12 January - 5 East Timorese men jumped the fence of the New Zealand Embassy, later accepting an offer to resettle in Portugal.[22]
- 25 January - 12 East Timorese entered the Polish Embassy, asking for asylum in Poland, but left for asylum in Portugal.[23]
- 29 January - 4 East Timorese youths entered the French Embassy but later left for asylum in Portugal.[24]
- 7 February - 9 East Timorese scaled the fence of the Australian Embassy, requesting asylum in Australia. Their request was refused by Australia and the asylum seekers rejected an offer to go to Portugal. 3 left the Embassy when they required hospital treatment after a hunger strike that lasted 2 days and were accompanied by 2 others.[25] These 5 were reported to have been questioned for nine hours by the Indonesian military.[26] The remaining 4 asylum seekers left the Embassy after nearly 5 weeks, refusing an offer to go to Portugal.[27]
- 8 February - 2 East Timorese sought asylum in the French Embassy and later left for asylum in Portugal.[28]
- 19 February - 4 East Timorese entered the Dutch Embassy and were flown to Portugal that day.[29]
- 27 February - 4 East Timorese who jumped the fence of the Palestinian Embassy were ejected by Embassy guards.[30]
- 18 March - 2 East Timorese youths broke into the French Embassy and another 2 broke into the Polish Embassy. The 4 later left for asylum in Portugal.[31]
- 16 April - 8 East Timorese entered the German Embassy and were ejected by security guards and handed over to members of the Indonesian military who beat, kicked then arrested the group.[32] 3 of the 8 sustained serious injuries and were hospitalised in Jakarta.
- 18 April - 3 East Timorese entered the Dutch Embassy and were later flown to Portugal.[33]
- 22 May - An East Timorese youth entered the German Embassy and was later flown to Portugal.[34]
- 16 August - 8 East Timorese broke into the French Embassy seeking asylum in Portugal and later left for Portugal.[35]
- 20 August - 2 East Timorese scaled the fence at the Japanese Embassy and asked for asylum but fled when approached by Indonesian members of the Embassy's security.[36]

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[21] Ibid

[22] CNRM media release, 13 January 1996

[23] Diario de Noticias, 26 January 1996

[24] Reuter, 10 February 1996

[25] Reuter, 20 February 1996

[26] AAP, 21 February 1996

[27] Reuter, 8 March 1996

[28] Reuter, 10 February 1996

[29] Reuter, 20 February 1996

[30] Reuter, 27 February 1996

[31] Reuter, 19 March 1996

[32] Amnesty International media release, 17 April 1996

[33] Publico, 19 April 1996

[34] Publico, 24 May 1996

[35] Reuter, 16 August 1996

- 10 September - 5 East Timorese are believed to have entered the Spanish Embassy and were later flown to Portugal.[37]
- 13 September - 8 East Timorese are believed to have entered the French Embassy and later left the Embassy in an ICRC vehicle.[38]
- 17 October 1996 - 3 East Timorese are believed to have entered the French Embassy seeking political asylum in Portugal but were ejected by security guards.[39]

## B/ EXTRA-JUDICIAL EXECUTIONS

The ETHRC has received reports of extra-judicial executions of up to 10 East Timorese between January and September 1996, some of which have not been investigated by Indonesian authorities.

On 25 April, **Paolo dos Reis**, 21, was killed by soldiers from Battalion 310 stationed in the village of Uaitame in the district of Baucau. An investigation followed and an Indonesian soldier was tried for the manslaughter of dos Reis who was "running away" after throwing verbal abuse and rocks at two Indonesian officers. The Court found Second Lieutenant Eka Hardianto guilty of manslaughter under the Indonesian Criminal Code (KUHP), an offence which carries a maximum penalty of 5 years imprisonment, although he was sentenced to only 8 months imprisonment. [40] The ETHRC welcomes the investigation undertaken by Indonesian authorities and the prosecution of the perpetrator but questions whether the penalty was severe enough in the circumstances.

To date, attempts by the ETHRC to investigate a further 9 suspected executions have been inconclusive and the ETHRC therefore calls on the Indonesian authorities to conduct full investigations of these cases.

**Suspected extra-judicial executions, previously reported**

1. On 30 January, **Armindo da Silva Martins**, 29, was killed during riots at Becora prison, Dili. Head of East Timor's Justice Services, Benny Mathias, confirmed that da Silva Martins was shot dead by a prison security officer after he tried to grab a gun from a guard.[41] As far as the ETHRC is aware, no investigation of the killing has been undertaken by Indonesian authorities.

2. On 28 April, **Andre de Sousa** was killed in his backyard in Comoro, Dili, after being accused of lowering and destroying an Indonesian flag.[42] The latest report received by the ETHRC states that he was shot dead by 8 members of the Police Mobile Brigade (BRIMOB).[43] It is believed that de Sousa was the brother-in-law of Xanana Gusmao's sister, Manuela Gusmao. As far as the ETHRC is aware, the killing has not been investigated by Indonesian authorities.

3. On 7 June, **Manuel Soares**, 25, died after police at Tanah Abang in Central Jakarta fired five shots at him. He had been recruited by the Tiara Foundation supported by President Suharto's

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[36] AFP, 20 August 1996

[37] Lusa News, 24 September 1996

[38] Lusa News, 16 September 1996

[39] The Age , 17 October 1996

[40] AAP, 14 July 1996

[41] United Press International, 30 January 1996

[42] The Australian, 30 April 1996

[43] Confidential source

eldest daughter, Tutut, which indoctrinates young people after they have been offered jobs and training. However, Soares was one of the most wanted East Timorese in Jakarta as he had refused to take part in a pro-integration demonstration organised by the authorities at the Dutch Embassy on 7 December 1995. According to a report by SPRIM (an Indonesian solidarity group) Soares was persuaded to go to the police by his friend Duarte Freitas as the police promised to let Soares go free, however, upon arriving at the police headquarters he was immediately shot dead.[44] Again, as far as the ETHRC is aware, no investigation has been undertaken by Indonesian authorities.

**Suspected extra-judicial executions, not previously reported**

1. On 9 January at 3.00pm, it is believed that **Monica Guterres**, a 20 year old student from the village of Ossu de Cima in the district of Viqueque, died after soldiers from Battalion 328 shot indiscriminately at a civilian car between Liaruca and Ossu. It is believed her unidentified 10 year old brother was also killed. Indonesian authorities claimed that Resistance fighters were responsible for the killings.[45]

2. On 12 March, it is believed that soldiers from Battalion 612 killed **Felisbert**, 20, near the Lapa Lapa River. Felisbert, who was from Txai/Lore in the district of Lospalos, was the son of Zetiti and Caca Puti. Estevao Castanheiro, 22, also from Txai/Lore, was seriously wounded.[46]

3. On 11 June, it is believed that **Marcos Soares**, 20, was shot dead by members of the Indonesian military in the sub-district of Venilale. It is believed he was shot by Indonesian soldiers from Battalions 745 and 310 and members of the Police Mobile Brigade (BRIMOB).[47] Soares was from Uma Ana Ulu in the village of Bercoli, sub-district of Venilale, and was the son of Domingos and Francisca Soares.

4. On 18 September at 7.30am, it is believed that **Jacinto de Sousa Pandal**, 52, and his nephew **Luis Ximenes Belo**, 23, were shot dead by "red beret" forces (probably Special Forces Command) in the area of Akadira Loibere near Viqueque while they were riding a motorcycle. The killings were witnessed by two women who said the soldiers covered their faces with black cloths.[48]

## C/ ARBITRARY ARRESTS & TORTURE

1996 has seen a high level of arbitrary arrests, particularly of young East Timorese, and systematic torture of those arrested. The ETHRC believes at least 264 East Timorese may have been arbitrarily arrested and is concerned that the pattern of arrests indicates an Indonesian military strategy to weaken the Resistance by arresting as many East Timorese as possible.

The arrests took place in Dili and also in several districts of East Timor where there has been heavy military activity, including the districts of Aileu, Ermera, Bobonaro, Baucau, Liquica, Ainaro, Same and Viqueque. Arrests are frequently made by members of the Indonesian military and not by the Police as required by the Indonesian Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP).

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[44] SPRIM report, 9 June 1996

[45] Confidential sources. The killings were reported by Reuter on 15 January 1996, but the victims were previously unidentified.

[46] Confidential sources

[47] Confidential sources

[48] Lusa News, 20 September 1996

**Aileu district**

On 16 January, **Domingos de Jesus Xavier, Juliana Pereira** and **Martinha Pereira** were arrested, accused of harbouring Falintil resistance guerrillas.[49] They were reported to have been severely tortured by a policeman named Afonso and the local military head there, and the women were also reported to have been raped..

**Dili**

On 4 February, 4 East Timorese were arrested during anti-Indonesian demonstrations at the ceremony for the inauguration of the new Catholic seminary in Dili. The ceremony was attended by hundreds of policemen in plain clothes, many with guns and radios. Those arrested have been identified as **Sebastiao Sarmento da Silva, Apeu Bina Raja** (pseudonym) and **Paulo** (no surname). One youth remains unidentified.[50]

On 12 March, it is believed **Antonio Mareta** was arrested by four INTEL agents under orders from Captain Hartono. Reports were received that he was detained at Becora prison,[51] however, according to a recent report received by the ETHRC, Becora prison officials have denied that he was detained there.[52] His whereabouts is still unknown.

On 10 July, **Jose da Silva** was arrested by the Territorial Battalion in Bidau Motalaran, Dili.[53] He was accused of organising and mobilising young people and participating in the demonstration at Santa Cruz cemetery on 12 November 1991. A report was received recently confirming that he was arrested by a Sergeant called "Agus", detained and interrogated for 1 week at POLRES (Police Resort) in Dili, then released. After his release he disappeared and his whereabouts is still unknown. [54]

On 23 July, **Nivio Sarmento**, was arrested at his home in Dili[55] by SGI (Special Intelligence Unit) forces and taken to SGI headquarters for interrogation. He was released after being arbitrarily detained for 7 days at Police Headquarters (POLWIL) in Comoro, Dili, during which time he was tortured by members of the SGI forces and the Police. He is still required to report to the Indonesian authorities 3 times per week.[56] It is believed he was also arrested earlier this year in Jakarta, together with a group of East Timorese intending to enter a foreign embassy to seek political asylum. He was forcibly returned to East Timor with orders to periodically report to the authorities.

**Ermera & Bobonaro districts**

On 14 July, **Sebastiao Lelo Ati** and **Joao Lelo Beli** were arrested by ABRI (Indonesian army forces) in the village of Obulo near the border of the Ermera and Bobonaro districts. They were accused of having contact with the Resistance in the mountains. They were interrogated and hung from a tree by ropes tied around their necks, in order to extract information. It is believed that

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[49] ETCHRIET Urgent Action Appeal no 4, 26 January 1996

[50] Lusa News, 3 February 1996

[51] ETHRC Urgent Action UA 6/96, 15 August 1996

[52] Confidential source

[53] ETHRC UA 6/96

[54] Confidential source

[55] ETHRC Urgent Action UA5/96, 5 August 1996

[56] ETHRC Urgent Action Progress Report UA 5/96R, 21 August 1996

although no evidence was found to incriminate them they were detained at KORAMIL (military headquarters) in Atsabe. It is not known whether they are still in detention.[57]

**Matias da Cunha, Delfonso de Deus, Adolfo Madeira, Bento Martins, Helder Martins, Hermano Martins, Joao, Julio Martins, Jacinto Soares, Luis Tilma, Mateus Tilma** and **Abilio Xavier** were arrested on 15 July and accused of burning the market and the houses of Sulawesi migrants in Ermera.[58] The ETHRC is still investigating the arrests of Julio Martins and Abilio Xavier, however, confirmation was recently received that the other 10 detainees were held for 2 weeks during which time they were all tortured. They are still required to report regularly to the authorities.[59]

In what are believed to be related military operations in the Bobonaro district, **Alberto, Felipe Alberto, Paulo Alberto, Bernardinho Magalhaes,** and **Abilio Soares** were arrested on 14 July[60] by members of battalion "Lino 700" of the Indonesian military. **Miguel Maia Mau Soco** and **Pedro Borges** were arrested by members of the same battalion on 22 July.[61] All 7 were detained for 2 weeks during which time they were tortured by a member of Battalion 700. They are required to report regularly to the authorities.[62]

**Baucau district**

The ETHRC reported that **Aniceto Soares** was arrested by Rajwali troops on 5 June.[63] He has now been sentenced to 2 years imprisonment.[64] A further 165 arrests are believed to have taken place in Baucau on 10 and 11 June.[65]

**Same and Ainaro districts**[66]

In Same, the population is living in great fear. The old Same market is reported to have been turned into a prison for political prisoners where horrific tortures are taking place. East Timorese prisoners are being subjected to electric shock, being hit with gun butts, having their heads covered with plastic bags until they stop breathing and also being put in sacks and submerged in a water tank.

**Silvano de Lurdes** and his brother **Vicente** were arrested on or about 17 February in Welaluho by officers of the POLSEK (Police Sector). Their whereabouts is still unknown. **Adelino Caldeira** was arrested on 24 February in Welaluho by KOPASSUS (Special Forces Command) under orders from Captain Hartono and accused of being a clandestine informer. He is reported to have been tortured and beaten then taken to Same, however, his whereabouts is also unknown.

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[57] ETHRC UA 6/96

[58] Ibid

[59] Confidential source

[60] ETHRC Urgent Action UA 8/96, 23 August 1996

[61] Ibid

[62] Confidential source

[63] ETHRC UA 6/96

[64] ETHRC Urgent Action UA 3/96R, 8 October 1996, see page 13 below

[65] ETHRC Urgent Action UA 3/96, 25 June 1996, see page 11 below

[66] ETHRC UA 6/96, plus additional information from confidential sources.

**Vicente** was arrested on 26 March in Holarua and is believed to be still in detention in Same. **Tomas** was arrested on 8 April in Turiscai by KOPASSUS forces under orders from Captain Hartono. He was tortured in Same and is also believed to be still in detention there.

**Alexandrino, Jaime Borges, Francisco da Costa, Vicente de Andrade, Joao de Oliveira, Fernando Magalhaes, Armando Henrique Pereira** and **Joao Tavares** were all arrested on 9 April under orders from Captain Hartono. They were taken to Same where they were brutally tortured and it is believed they are still being detained at KOPASSUS headquarters in Same. This is the second time **Armando Henrique Pereira** has been arrested this year. He was also arrested on 18 February and detained for approximately 6 weeks during which time he was interrogated and tortured.

**Constancio Amaral** and **Filipe da Costa Tavares** were arrested by the military in Fato Berliu on 9 April. They have been forced to lead the Indonesian military looking for Resistance guerrillas. Their whereabouts is still unconfirmed but it is believed they may also held at KOPASSUS headquarters in Same.

In February and March, **Virgilio Gonzaga, Augusto Soares, Luis Amaral**, and **Viriato Fernandes**, were all arrested and tortured during interrogation in Same, then released. **Silverio, Vicente,** and another **Silverio**, were all arrested, interrogated and later released.

Amnesty International reported the disappearance of **Antonio** (no surname) in Same on about 13 May.[67] No further reports of his whereabouts are available.

**Liquica district**

An Indonesian army captain was killed on 27 July after a conflict broke out at a party in the village of Acumano.[68] On 28 July, members of the District Military Headquarters (KODIM), the Mobile Police Brigade (BRIMOB) and the Special Intelligence Unit (SGI) were mobilised, and by 29 July, the entire village was blockaded. In the reprisals which followed, up to 15 people were arrested and according to one report, Acumano was completely deserted as those residents who were not arrested had fled to the mountains.[69] An information source in Dili has confirmed some of those arrested have been released but some may be still in detention at KODIM in Liquica and at unidentified locations.

During the reprisals, **Teresa de Fatima** and her four children **Elda Pinto, Rita, Bicau** and **Bi-Soi**, were arrested on 2 August in Nunuhou in the village of Hatuquessi. It is believed they were arrested by Jacinto Hameno, the leader of the town of Liquica, and Arnoldus, a member of the security forces (BABINSA). A report just received by the ETHRC states that after Teresa and her children fled to Hatuquessi, her house was burnt down by the Indonesian military. Also arrested on 2 August were **Benjamin de Nery** and **Joao Alves Ribeiro**. It is believed that both men may still be detained at KODIM in Liquica.

The ETHRC recently received a report of 8 other East Timorese arrested during the reprisals. **Jose Martins da Cruz, Hermenigildo, Paolo** and **Joao Metan** were all arrested and later released. **Fernando** was arrested on 29 July at his house in Kaikasako by members of Battalion 744. **Salvador** was arrested at his house in Acumano on 30 July, detained at KODIM in Liquica and

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[67] Amnesty International, ASA 21/30/96

[68] ETHRC Urgent Action UA7/96, 23 August 1996

[69] LUSA, 30 July 1996

later released. **Alcino** was arrested by members of KODIM called Clementino, Tobias and Nico and accused of involvement with Fretilin. He was taken to village of Lukulai and beaten with gun butts then released. It is believed that **Agusto** was arrested on 30 July at his house in Kaikasako by 2 members of KODIM from Liquica called Nico and Miguel. They beat him brutally on the skull with gun butts till he bled severely. His blood soaked clothes were then removed. He was detained for 5 days at KODIM in Liquica where he was again beaten by several members of KODIM and given no food. He was then taken to POLRES (Police Resort) in Liquica where he was tortured. He is reported to have been burnt with cigarettes and matches and his feet crushed by the legs of a table.[70]

**Viqueque district**

In February, three unidentified youths from Darabai were arrested in Betor, while they were on their way to their farms, in connection with a September 1995 protest in Darabai. It is believed the activities of spies in the area of Viqueque also resulted in the arrest and torture many local people of Viqueque, although the names of detainees are unknown.[71]

**Jakarta**

In addition to the 25 East Timorese detained for attempting to seek political asylum at Embassies in Jakarta, an East Timorese student named **Utilia Filipe Ximenes Alves**, the niece of Bishop Carlos Ximenes Belo, was also arrested in Jakarta. The arrest took place on 13 February at the port, Tanjung Priok, after Utilia arrived from Dili by ship. She was taken into custody on suspicion of planning to ask for asylum and supporting the clandestine movement, charges she denied.[72]

## D/ BAUCAU RIOTS

Riots broke out in Baucau on 10 June 1996 as a result of a so-called "religious" conflict between Catholics and Muslims, and continued until 11 June. It is believed that the Baucau riots were deliberately provoked when a member of ABRI (the Indonesian armed forces) was seen putting a desecrated picture of the Virgin Mary on the door of the mosque in Baguia, a sub-district of Baucau, on 4 June.[73]

On 10 June, youths in Baucau conducted a peaceful demonstration demanding that the Government and ABRI take responsibility for the 4 June incident. The demonstration became violent when Indonesian security forces shot at demonstrators. It appears that live ammunition was used by the security forces instead of plastic bullets which Indonesian troops have been instructed to use since the Dili Massacre of 1991.

**Extra-judicial killings, injuries, arbitrary arrests and torture**

It is believed that 3 civilians (still unidentified) may have been killed and many civilians injured. The ETHRC reported that approximately 165 East Timorese youths were arrested, both during the riots and during house to house searches which continued throughout 11 June. The ETHRC released the names of 23 of the detainees, including **Martinho Oliveira** and **Marselho da Lopes**,

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[70] Confidential source

[71] Confidential source

[72] Hidang, Jakarta, 16 February 1996

[73] ETHRC Urgent Action UA 3/96, 25 June 1996

who were shot by the military and seriously injured before being arrested.[74] The ETHRC received reports that some of the detainees were brutally tortured, sustaining serious injuries such as broken hands and feet.

Colonel Silvanus Wenas, Chief of Police for East Timor stated on 12 June that "20 people are being questioned by the police after the clash on criminal suspicion. Baucau is calm today and every-thing is under control."[75] East Timor Military Commander Colonel Mahidin Simbolon stated on June 12 that 13 youths had been arrested, several injured, but he denied there had been any fatalities. He also denied that the riots were incited by religious motives, saying that it was "just youths fighting and rioting".[76] The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) confirmed that the number of arrests was high, stating that it visited 78 detainees in Baucau on the weekend following the riots.[77]

Amnesty International estimated that at least 150 East Timorese were arrested and expressed concern that they may have been arbitrarily arrested as they did not appear to have been formally charged.[78] Amnesty International said it recognised the right of the authorities to bring justice against people responsible for acts of violence but was particularly concerned that those detained may be tortured during interrogation and that they may not have access to legal aid or medical attention.[79] Amnesty International also expressed concern at the apparent use of excessive force by the security forces.[80]

To date, the names of 21 East Timorese convicted following the riots have been released but concerns have been raised that their trials may have been unfair.[81]

CNRM claims that the events in Baucau were planned well in advance of 10 June when the riots broke out. In a report issued on 5 June 1996, CNRM reported that from 13 to 15 May a meeting was attended by the Baucau Sector Commander (DanSector), the Military Commander (DanDin), the Police Commander (KapolRes), the Regent (Bupati) V Marcal, the Regional Administrator (Camat) JM Guterres and Father Rui Gomes. The meeting referred to Baucau, Quelicai, Baguia, Laga, Venilale, and Vemasse and was held to:

- prepare for the prevention of anti-integration youth demonstrations during an important UN visit expected in September;
- plan for arrests of pro-independence youths at their homes;
- capture all of the Clandestine Front leaders and activists; and
- serve notice about the strict prohibition of any remembrance acts to mark the death of the youth Paulo dos Reis on 25 April.

**Religious and ethnic conflict**

There has been a pattern for many years of deliberate provocation of so-called "religious conflicts" in East Timor which appear to be aimed at presenting unrest in East Timor as primarily

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[74] Ibid. See Appendix A for the names of the detainees.

[75] Reuter, 12 June 1996

[76] AFP, 12 June 1996

[77] Diario de Noticias, 18 June 1996

[78] Amnesty International ASA 21/35/96, 17 June 1996

[79] Amnesty International ASA 21/34/96, 11 June 1996

[80] Amnesty International, ASA 21/35/96, 17 June 1996

[81] ETHRC Urgent Action UA 3/6R, 8 October 1996, see page 13 below

a matter of conflict between Christians and Moslems. In 1995, religious conflicts were well documented by the United States Department of State[82] and in 1996 this pattern has continued. These conflicts divert attention from the real issue which is the denial of the East Timorese people's fundamental right to self-determination.

According to CNRM (Council of National Maubere Resistance), the conflict in East Timor has absolutely no ethnic or religious basis. Prior to the Indonesian invasion, the majority of the 700,000 East Timorese were animist with minorities of Catholics (30%) and Buddhists (15,000 Chinese settlers) and a very small Moslem community (about 1000 Timorese of Arab descent). Even though the Portuguese government favoured Catholicism as the State religion, there were never any religious conflicts among the four religious groups.[83]

The interest of the Indonesian military in instigating violence by insulting the Catholic religion is to ensure that East Timor remains in turmoil, thereby justifying a policy of repression and the continued high military presence. An example is the 1995 case of an Indonesian prison official, Zakarias Sake, from the town of Maliana, who made derogatory comments against Catholicism which sparked off riots in Maliana, Dili and Viqueque. Due to the unsettled circumstances, large numbers of Indonesians left East Timor, generating anti-Timorese sentiments and calling on the Indonesian government to increase troop numbers in East Timor.

Zakarias Sake was sentenced on 16 January to 4 years imprisonment for insulting another religion.[84] Another prison official, Sanusi Abubakar, was sentenced to four years and two months imprisonment on similar charges on November 1995.[85] The ETHRC welcomes the investigation and prosecution of these acts of religious intolerance as an indication of the seriousness with which the Indonesian government views these issues.

## E/ UNFAIR TRIALS

21 East Timorese youths were sentenced to imprisonment of between 6 months and 4 and a half years for their alleged involvement in riots which took place in Baucau in June 1996.[86] 6 of the detainees previously reported by the ETHRC were sentenced to terms of imprisonment and the names of a further 15 people sentenced following the Baucau riots were also released.[87]

It is believed the youths' trials were unfair as they had no legal representation during their trials and the trial process was extremely short (only 2 to 3 weeks for each prisoner compared with the usual trial of 2 to 3 months). One prisoner's lawyer, who does not wish to be identified, arrived at the court to find that his client's trial had already begun. Notwithstanding the wishes of the prisoner, the lawyer was not permitted to represent his client. He was advised that the prisoner did not need legal representation.

Unfair trials occur frequently in East Timor where the legal procedures required under the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP) are often ignored. Two provisions of the KUHAP which

[82] Indonesian Human Rights Practices 1995, US Department of State, March 1996

[83] CNRM Statement on Religious Conflicts in East Timor, 24 October 1995

[84] Reuter, 16 January 1996

[85] Ibid

[86] ETHRC UA 3/96R

[87] Ibid and see Appendix A for names

appear to have been ignored are Articles 54 and 60 which give prisoners the right to be represented by a lawyer of their own choice. The trials have also raised doubts about whether other internationally recognised rights have been ignored, including the presumption of innocence, the right to trial within a reasonable time, the right to publish the Court's judgement and the right not to be compelled to testify or confess guilt.

## F/ UNREST IN PRISONS

### Becora Prison

On 30 January, prisoners in Becora prison in Dili rioted. It is believed the riots broke out when prisoners protested about the torture of Alexandrino da Costa who had just returned from hospital that day.[88] An ETHRC source has confirmed that 53 people were wounded but only seven of them were permitted to go to the hospital while 46 had to stay at the prison with serious injuries. One prisoner, **Armindo da Silva Martins**, 29, was killed during the riots.[89]

Head of East Timor's Justice Services, Benny Mathias, confirmed that 100 prisoners were involved in the disturbance during which a prisoner was shot dead by a prison security officer after he tried to grab a gun from a guard. According to Mathias, 8 prisoners were seriously injured and were sent to Dili hospital accompanied by a member of the ICRC, another thirty suffered slight injuries, and ten prisoners escaped, two of whom were quickly recaptured.[90]

### Semarang Prison

Six East Timorese prisoners held in the Semarang prison, Kedung Pane Semarang, Central Java, appealed for urgent help after receiving death threats from another prisoner, a criminal they believed to be an assassin.[91] The prisoners requested immediate access to representatives of the ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross) and a transfer to Cipinang prison in Jakarta or Becora prison in Dili. The Director-General of Corrections in a letter to the ETHRC denied that death threats had been made against the prisoners and refused the prisoners' request for a transfer.

## G/ ACTS OF INTIMIDATION AND TERROR

A confidential source stated recently that in 1996, the Indonesian military employs more spies, and pays more money to spies, in attempts to weaken the Clandestine Front and detect the positions of Resistance guerrillas. According to the source, there have also been serious assaults by the military against whole villages.

The words of one source in East Timor are compelling:

> *"Some things are very hard for me to express because of the isolation I am forced to live in. The enemy is getting more violent and more ferocious every year and is in every corner of East Timor. The strength and violence of the military force in East Timor is re-affirmed by the generals in Jakarta. All military personnel do the same thing: persecute, torture, violate, murder, exterminate. Even though internationally*

[88] Confidential source

[89] CNRM media release, 12 February 1996, see also page 6 above

[90] Reuter, 30 January 1996

[91] ETHRC Urgent Action UA 4/96, 16 August 1996

*there have been campaigns against this, the military continues to commit these atrocities with arrogance and impunity - they don't care about international awareness of their atrocities. The Indonesian military are Soeharto's thugs, who have come here to kill the East Timorese without discrimination."*

*"The occupation of East Timor by Indonesia is war and suffering for our people. It is the root of all the problems in this land. To say that the East Timorese people want integration is to ignore the widespread resistance to Indonesian rule. We always wanted to be independent from the beginning. People who deny this must be ignorant of the history of our people. The only way for the people to freely express their aspirations is if they are allowed to have a proper referendum."*

**Lospalos district**

On about March 30, 17 year old **Joao Antonio Gomes da Costa**, son of East Timorese leader Ma'Huno, was beaten by Indonesian soldiers and later taken to the Dili hospital. He sustained numerous fractures, head injuries and was in a coma. According to one report, the soldiers forcibly entered his home in Lospalos during military operations in the east of the territory. Joao tried to defend himself with a knife but was brutally beaten by 10 to 15 Indonesian soldiers. A hospital source confirmed that his condition was very serious and he was not expected to recover.[92]

**Baucau district**

According to a CNRM report, still unconfirmed by the ETHRC, on 2 January the Indonesian military started operations in the areas of Baguia, Laga Quelicai and Vemasse, constantly intimidating civilian populations in these areas and imposing an unofficial curfew from 5.00pm to 5.00am.[93]

CNRM also reported that on 4 June, two children, **Marcos Filipe** aged 12 and **Sidonio Vaz** aged 13, both from Dare Nafa, Quelicai, were seized by the Indonesian military and forced to inform on Resistance guerrillas. They refused or were unable to provide information and were brutally beaten and kicked by soldiers until they vomited blood.[94] The same day, **Manuel Pinto** from Tela, Quelicai, was severely punched and kicked by Indonesian troops while working in his rice field at Ucamuni as he could not respond to their questions about guerrilla movements.[95] These allegations also remain unconfirmed by the ETHRC but raise serious concerns which warrant further investigation.

**Viqueque district**

The following incidents were reported to the ETHRC by a confidential source, illustrating that relatives and friends of people suspected of being involved in clandestine activities are regularly intimidated, beaten and raped:

- In March, **Ribacico** and her husband **Jose Aleixo** from Soro were arrested by ABRI forces in the middle of the night, interrogated and physically assaulted and beaten, to make them inform on Resistance guerrillas. When no information was extracted, they were abandoned, badly beaten and bleeding from the nose and mouth.

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[92] Lusa News, 30 March 1996

[93] CNRM media release, 30 January 1996

[94] CNRM report, 9 July 1996

[95] Ibid

- Also in March, a farmer by the name of **Jose** from the village of Boareca was arrested in the middle of the night by ABRI forces and accused of supporting the guerrillas. He was severely beaten until he lost most of the teeth from his upper jaw. It is not known whether he was released or taken into custody.
- In March, an unidentified girl of school age was raped in Ossu by a soldier from the Rajawali Battalion, stationed in Ossu.
- In April, three unidentified girls were raped in Beope, by soldiers of the BTT Battalion, on patrol in Beope.
- On 6 April, an unidentified school boy in the village of Caraubalun was brutally beaten, kicked and punched by the local INTEL head Luis Berta because his father was believed to be an activist in the Clandestine Resistance. He was take to Dili hospital for treatment.
- On the night of 5 April, a group called the Makikit-Team under the command of the head of the village of Uagui, together with INTEL agents, surrounded the house of **Jose** in the hamlet of Wehulaek, threatening and insulting him.
- Also on 5 April, the same group under the command of two members of the Indonesian military surrounded the house of **Riba-Sico**, a farmer from the hamlet of Ossorua. They kicked and beat him, accusing him of harbouring a Resistance member.
- The following night the same team surrounded the house of **Feliciano**, a farmer from the hamlet of Waila in the sub-district of Ossu, partially destroying the house before leaving.
- The same night a group of 6 INTEL agents, pretending to be Resistance fighters and armed with automatic weapons, surrounded the house of **Carlos Vicente** from the hamlet of Walawua in the sub-district of Ossu. 3 of the agents have been identified as Cirilo, Hermenegildo and Ernesto. They lured Vicente out then brutally kicked and beat him with gun butts and sticks. It is believed they intended to kill him as he was suspected of clandestine activities, however, his family intervened.
- The military raid the farms of East Timorese people suspected of being sympathetic to Resistance guerrillas, destroying crops and causing gardens to be abandoned, stealing food and destroying houses and their contents. Their aim is make the people suffer, even starve, so they can't support the Resistance guerrillas.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In 1996, serious and systematic abuses of fundamental rights have continued in East Timor. The violations of civil and political rights have been well documented and are of great concern to the ETHRC and to the international community. The East Timor Human Rights Centre therefore calls on the Indonesian government to take the following steps:

1. Conduct a full and impartial inquiry into the reports of extra-judicial executions of Armindo da Costa Martins, Andre de Sousa, Manuel Soares, Monica Guterres and her 10 year old brother, Felisbert, Marcos Soares, Jacinto de Sousa Pandal, and Luis Ximenes Belo, and prosecute those found responsible to the fullest extent of the law;

2. Immediately provide information about prisoners detained following the incidents leading to the Baucau riots on 10 and 11 June 1996, including:

- the names and other details of all people detained following the riots, identifying those detainees who are still in detention;
- details of the charges against any detainees still in detention (any detainees who have not been charged with a recognisable offence under existing laws should be immediately and unconditionally released)

3. Conduct a full and impartial inquiry into the Baucau riots to determine whether excessive force was used and whether the riots were provoked by insults to the Catholic religion made by members of the Indonesian military, prosecuting those found responsible to the fullest extent of the law;

4. Conduct a full and impartial inquiry into the trials of the 21 East Timorese prisoners in September 1996 in Baucau, to determine whether the trials were unfair, and quash the convictions of any of the prisoners sentenced by unfair trials, releasing them immediately and unconditionally;

5. Conduct a full and impartial inquiry into other reports of torture, arbitrary arrest and disappearance and prosecute those found responsible to the fullest extent of the law;

6. Release all East Timorese prisoners detained solely for peaceful activities;

7. Immediately cease the practice of using military forces to arrest and interrogate suspects as these are functions of the Police under Indonesia's Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP);

8. Ensure that detainees do not face any torture or ill-treatment in detention and that they are treated humanely and in accordance with international standards;

9. Ensure that detainees have full and continuing access to lawyers of their own choice and to representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC);

10. Ensure that Komnas HAM's working methods and powers meet international standards for national human rights institutions, and ensure that the findings of Komnas HAM are acted upon;

11. Allow East Timorese to fully exercise their rights, under the Indonesian Constitution and international law, to freedom of expression, association and assembly;

12. Allow full and unrestriced access to all areas of East Timor for journalists and human rights organisations; and

13. Invite the United Nations to have a permanent presence in East Timor to conduct an ongoing investigation of the human rights situation take measures necessary for the protection and promotion of human rights.

**APPENDIX A**
**Arbitrary arrests and disappearances previously reported by the East Timor Human Rights Centre**

| Date of Arrest/Disappearance | Name |
|---|---|
| All detained on 16/1/96 | **ETCHRIET Appeal no 4**<br>Domingos de Jesus Xavier, 20<br>Juliana Pereira, 40<br>Martinha Pereira, 17 |
| All detained on 19/1/96 | **ETCHRIET Appeal no 4 - "boat people"**<br>Zeferino do Rosario de Sa<br>Alfredo Freitas Belo, 20<br>Jose da Costa Belo, 17<br>Januario A Soares<br>Filomeno da Costa<br>Lito da Silva<br>Saturnino Gama, 17<br>Antonio Freitas, 17<br>Adriano Cipriano da Sailva<br>Simao Ribeiro<br>Alito da Silva<br>Nelio Nascimento Esteves<br>Jose Agusto de Carvahlo<br>Joao Zacharias<br>Zeca da Costa, 22<br>Joao Brito Gama, 17<br>TomeAparicio Gama, 22<br>Aggostinho da Costa<br>Marcos da Silva<br>Norberto da Costa<br>Sonia da Silva Soares<br>Maria Teresa Ximenes<br>Albertina X da Costa<br>Isaura Belo<br>Maria Evangelina |
| All detained on about 10/6/96 to 11/6/96 | **ETHRC Urgent Action UA 3/96**<br>At least 165 detained, only 23 identified:<br>Agusto Vital, farmer<br>Aniceto<br>Antonio da Costa Brito, 21<br>Bernardino de Cristo<br>Cesaltino Correia, farmer, 22<br>Celestino Mendonsa, farmer<br>David Dias Ximenes Peloi, student, 19<br>Edmundo<br>Ernesto, student<br>Eusebio da Concicao, farmer<br>Ilidio dos Reis, farmer, 21<br>Jacinto da Costa Xavier, student, 19<br>Jose Moreira, farmer<br>Marcelo da Costa, farmer<br>Mario Moreira dos Reis, student, 20<br>Marselho da Lopes<br>Martinho Oliveira |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Miguel Moreira, student |
| | Orlando Moreira, farmer, 18 |
| | Rui dos Santos, farmer |
| | Sesario Freitas, 18 |
| | Selestino Vital Ximenes |
| | Tomas Guterres, farmer, 24 |
| | **ETHRC Urgent Action UA 5/96** |
| 3/7/96 | Nivio Sarmento |
| | **ETHRC Urgent Action UA 7/96** |
| All detained on 2/8/96 | Teresa de Fatima, 39 |
| | Elda Pinto, 15 |
| | Rita, 13 |
| | Bicau, 12 |
| | Bi-Soi, 3 |
| | Joao Alves Ribeiro, 23 |
| | Benjamin de Nery, 30 |
| | **ETHRC Urgent Action UA 8/96** |
| 14/7/96 | Alberto |
| 14/7/96 | Felipe Alberto |
| 14/7/96 | Paulo Alberto |
| 14/7/96 | Bernardinho Magalhaes |
| 14/7/96 | Abilio Soares |
| 22/7/96 | Miguel Maia Mau Soco, 34 |
| 22/7/96 | Pedro Borges, 18 |
| | **ETHRC Urgent Action UA 6/96** |
| 12/3/96 | Antonio Mareta, 26 |
| 10/7/96 | Jose da Silva, 23 |
| 14/7/96 | Sebastiao Lelo Ati, 19 |
| 14/7/96 | Joao Lelo Beli, 29 |
| 15/7/96 | Matias da Cunha, 28 |
| 15/7/96 | Delfonso de Deus, 16 |
| 15/7/96 | Adolfo Madeira, 27 |
| 15/7/96 | Bento Helder Martins, 26 |
| 15/7/96 | Hermano Martins, 16 |
| 15/7/96 | Joao, 14 |
| 15/7/96 | Julio Martins, 28 |
| 15/7/96 | Jacinto Soares, 26 |
| 15/7/96 | Luis Tilma, 19 |
| 15/7/96 | Mateus Tilma, 27 |
| 15/7/96 | Abilio Xavier, 28 |
| 5/6/96 | Aniceto Soares |
| 9/4/96 | Alexandrino, 20 |
| 9/4/96 | Jaime Borges, 38 |
| 9/4/96 | Francisco da Costa, 26 |
| 9/4/96 | Vicente de Andrade, 40 |
| 9/4/96 | Joao de Oliveira, 22 |
| 9/4/96 | Fernando Magalhaes, 27 |
| 9/4/96 and also 18/2/96 | Armando Henrique Pereira, 42 |
| 9/4/96 | Joao Tavares, 41 |
| 9/4/96 | Constancio Amaral, 23 |
| 9/4/96 | Filipe da Costa Tavares, 29 |
| 17/2/96 | Silvano de Lurdes, 28 |
| 17/2/96 | Vicente de Lurdes |
| 24/2/96 | Adelino Caldeira, 28 |
| 26/3/96 | Vicente, 20 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 8/4/96 | Tomas, 22 |
| 8/2/96 | Virgilio Gonzaga, 36 |
| 10/2/96 and also 17/3/96 | Augusto Soares, 28 |
| 9/3/96 | Silverio, 22 |
| 9/3/96 | Luis Amaral, 42 |
| 28/2/96 | Viriato Fernandes, 31 |
| Feb or March 96 | Silverio, 36 |
| Feb or March 96 | Vicente, 28 |
| 9/3/96 | Silverio, 22 |

**APPENDIX B**
**Suspected extra-judicial executions**

| Date | Name | Perpetrators |
|---|---|---|
| 9/1/96 | Monica Gutters, 20, and her unidentified 10 year old brother | Military from Battalion 328 |
| 12/3/96 | Felisberto, 20 | Military from Battalion 612 |
| 28/4/96 | Andre de Sousa | Military |
| 30/1/96 | Armindo da Silva Martin, 20 | Becora Prison officer |
| 7/6/96 | Manuel Soares, 25 | Police |
| 11/6/96 | Marcos Soares, 20 | Military from Battalions 310 and 745 and members of BRIMOB |
| 18/9/96 | Jacinto de Sousa Pandal, 52 and his nephew Luis Ximenes Belo, 23 | "Red beret" forces |

**APPENDIX C**
**Prisoners convicted in Baucau for involvement with the Baucau riots of 10 to 11 June.**

| Names already reported (UA 3/96) | Sentence |
|---|---|
| Cesaltino Correia, 21 | 1 year, 10 months |
| Sesario Freitas, 22 | 1 year, 10 months |
| Orlando Morreira, 21 | 1 year, 10 months |
| Jacinto Pedro da Costa Xavier, 17 | 1 year |
| Jose Armindo Morreira, 21 | 1 year, 8 months |
| Aniceto Soares, 22 | 2 years |
| **New Names** | |
| Marcelino Fraga, 22 | 1 year, 3 months |
| Jose Gomes, 24 | 4 years, 6 months |
| Miguel Correira, 21 | 1 year, 10 months |
| Fransisco Amat, 20 | 1 year, 8 months |
| Pedro da Luz, 16 | 1 year, 11 months |
| Luis Pereira, 19 | 2 years, 3 months |
| Cesaltino Sarmento Boavida, 23 | 1 year, 8 months |
| Jose Soares | 1 year, 8 months |
| Moises Freitas Morreira, 15 | 8 months |
| Alipio Pascoal Gusmao, 21 | 1 year, 9 months |
| Paulino Cabral, 24 | 1 year, 7 months |
| Armindo da Costa, 21 | 1 year, 10 months |
| Mario Jose Maria, 22 | 1 year, 6 months |
| Miguel de Jesus, 28 | 2 years |
| Antonio Gusmao Freitas, 22 | 2 years, 2 months |